APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/741,303	12/18/2003	Adam J. Weissman	16113-330001	4367

26192   7590   01/10/2008
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EXAMINER
MYINT, DENNIS Y

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/10/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 October 2007*.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-29 and 35-48* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-29 and 35-48* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/ are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is responsive to Applicant's Amendment, filed on October

22, 2007.

2.   In the Amendment filed on October 22, 2007, claims 1, 2, 5-8, 15, 16, 19-22, 37,

42, 47, and 48 were amended. Claims 30-34 had been cancelled. As such, Claims 1-29

and 35-48 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 15, and 47 are

independent claims. **This office action is made final.**

Specification

3.   The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for

the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction

of the following is required. Claim 15 in lines 1-2 recites "computer-readable *data*

storage media". However, the specification only defines "computer-readable media"

(page 5 of the specification) and thus fails to provide proper antecedent for "computer-

readable *data storage* media".

All dependent claims of claim 15 are also objected on the same basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.   Claims 1-4, 8, 12-13, 15-18, 22, 26-27, 35-39, 42-43, and 44 are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods (hereinafter "Woods") (U.S. Patent

Number 5724571) in view of Copperman et al. (hereinafter "Copperman") (U.S. Patent

Application Publication Number 2003/0115191).

As per claim 1, Woods is directed to a computer-implemented method and

teaches the limitations:

"receiving, from a user, a request for information that includes (a definition) of a concept list" (Woods, Figure 4, i.e., *Input search query 410;* Woods, Column 5 line 67 through Column 6 line 1, i.e., *a search query phrase (consisting of one to many terms) is input);*

"defining a target scope that that characterizes a document region to which the (concept list) is to be applied" (Wood, Column 4 Lines 47-38, i.e., *windows onto a target document – i.e., regions in a document* and Column 5 Lines 7-14);

"receiving a definition of an extraction rule, wherein the extraction rule definition comprises an extraction scope characterizes a document region to be extracted" (Wood, Column 4 Lines 47-38, i.e., *windows onto a target document – i.e., regions in a document ;* Column 5 Lines 7-14, and Figure 2 and Column 4 Lines 6367, i.e., *Figure 2 illustrates how the program modules may be organized to carry out the indexing and analysis operations that are applied to the document corpus 70 of text materials to be indexed in order to produce the term occurrences index 80 and the term/concept relationship network 110 used to support subsequent query operations";* Column 5 Line 66 through Column 7 Line 57, i.e. *Basic Method: Ranking and Penalty Procedures, Procedure 1, Procedure 2, Procedure 2, Procedure 3, Procedure 4, Procedure 5, Procedure 6, Procedure 7, Procedure 8, Procedure 9,* and so on);

"determining a target score for the document regions of the article, wherein the score represents how well the document regions relate to the (concept list)" (Wood, Column 4 Lines 47-38, i.e., *A proximity buffer 95 is also connected to the processor 20, and is used by the processor to store positions and sizes of "windows" onto a target*

*document--i.e., **regions in a document**, of dynamically variable sizes, currently being*

searched by the processor for terms that match the input query terms. A window may

be specified as a starting location within a target document plus a size that determines

how much of the document, starting from that starting location, is to be included in a hit

*passage. **A hit passage is that portion of the document covered by such a***

window, and includes hit terms, i.e. the matching terms themselves *; Column 4*

*Lines 59-61, i.e., The hit terms and **hit passages** are also stored in the proximity buffer*

95, correlated with the window information; Column 5 Lines 66 through Column 6 Lines

7, i.e., FIG. 4 corresponds to the twelve ranking and penalty procedures discussed

below. At box 410, a search query phrase (consisting of one to many terms) is input,

either entered by the user or requested by an executing process on the processor 20.

*Boxes 420-550 represent steps taken to penalize, **rank and display the retrieved***

passages from the document corpus and are related to ranking procedures *1-12*

*listed below. The **numerals in circles in FIG. 4** indicate the correspondingly numbered*

ranking criteria; Also note the rest of Wood reference how these scores/ranking

numerals are calculated);

"applying the extraction rule to the article to determine an extract from the article,

wherein the application of the extraction rule is based on the determined target score"

(Woods, Column 5 Line 66 through Column 7 Line 57; Also note Figure 4 of Wood);

"outputting the extract in response to the request for information" (Wood, Figure

4, i.e., Display (store) actual hit passages (from documents) according to rank; highlight

hit terms, providing hyperlinks to target text).

Woods teaches receiving from a user one or more concepts (set of concepts) as input for a request for information. As such, the method of Woods comprises a target scope that characterizes a document region to which the concepts are to be applied to. The method of Wood also teaches determining a target score of the document regions of the article, wherein the score represent how well the document regions relate to the concepts that the user inputs as a query. Wood does teach a set of concepts defining relationships among said concepts (Woods, column 5 lines 7-14, i.e., *semantic network of terms and concepts* and *a variety of morphological, taxonomic, and semantic entailment* **relationships;** *Woods,* column 5 lines 32-34, i.e., *relationships between more general and more specific terms).* However, Woods does not explicitly teach "(receiving, from a user, a request for information that includes) a definition of a concept list comprising an origin concept, a relationship between the original concept and an evaluated concept, and a distance representing a strength of the relationship between the original concept and the evaluated.

On the other hand, Copperman teaches the limitation:

""a definition of a concept list comprising an origin concept list comprising an origin concept, a relationship between the origin concept and an evaluated term, and a distance representing a strength of the relationship between the origin concept and the evaluated term" (Copperman, Paragraph 0132, i.e., *As an illustrative example, suppose that* **"TCP-IP"** *is offered as a related feature 835 in a user session where* **the Symptom concept node "can't connect"** *and* **the Object concept node "network"** *have already been confirmed as relevant to the user query. In this example, the ranking of "TCP-IP"*

with respect to other displayed related features 835 is based on how often previous

users selected the various related features when "can't connect" and "network" were

already confirmed as concept nodes deemed relevant to the user session. In one

implementation, each related feature, such as "TCP-IP", includes a list of confirmed

concept nodes with which it has been previously presented. Each such confirmed

*concept node includes **an weight** or **other indicator** including information about how*

*often **the particular related feature** was selected together with that particular*

*confirmed concept node. For example, **the related feature "TCP-IP" would include a***

weight for "can't connect" and "TCP-IP," another weight for "network" and "TCP-

IP", and similar weights for the other confirmed concept nodes with which the

***"TCP-IP" related feature 835 has previously been presented.** In this example, the*

ranking and/or display of the "TCP-IP" related feature 835 is based on such weights.

Further description of suitable use-based ranking techniques are described in the

above-incorporated Copperman et al. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/944,636; In

the above example, "can't connect" and "network" are origin concepts. TCP/IP is the

evaluated concept. Distance/weights between said concept nodes are illustrated Figure

2 of Copperman; Particularly note Paragraph 0037-0038, Figure 6, Paragraph 0061 of

Copperman which teaches how said weights/relationships/distances are derived);

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the skill to modify the method of Woods to add the feature of using a

concept list comprising an origin concept, an evaluated term, and a relationship

between the origin concept and the evaluated term, as taught by Copperman, to the

method of Woods, which extract documents, so that the resultant method would

comprise receiving from a user a request for information that includes a definition of a

concept list comprising an original concept, a relationship between the original concept

and an evaluated concept, and a distance representing a strength of the relationship

between the original concept and the evaluated; a target scope that characterizes a

document region to which the concept list is to be applies; and determining a target

score for the document region of the article, wherein the score represents how well the

document regions relate to the concept list. One would have been motivated to do so in

order to classify documents according to the most pertinent concept or concepts

(Copperman, Paragraph 0006).

As per claim 2, Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation:

"wherein applying the extraction rule comprises extracting a plurality of extracts"

(Wood, Column 4, Lines 38-47).

As per claim 3, Woods in view of Copperman is directed to the limitation:

"further comprising sorting the extracts based on the extraction rules" (Wood,

Column 5 Line 66 through Column 7 Line 57).

As per claim 4, Woods in view of Copperman discloses the limitation:

"further comprising selecting a first extract from the article for output based on the target score" (Woods, Column 5 Lines 66 through Column 6 Lines 7, FIG. 4, and Column 5 Line 66 through Column 7 Line 57).

As per claim 8, Wood in view of Copperman teaches the limitations:

"wherein the request for information" (Woods, Figure 4, i.e., *Input search query 410*; Woods, Column 5 line 67 through Column 6 line 1, i.e., *a search query phrase (consisting of one to many terms) is input*) further comprises a concept set that comprises the concept list (Copperman, Paragraph 0132, i.e., *each related feature, such as "TCP-IP", includes a list of confirmed concept nodes with which it has been previously presented*) and a second concept" (In the method of Wood in view of Copperman, any concept as employed in Wood's method could be the second concept).

As per claim 12, Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation:

"wherein the document region characterized by the target scope comprises an article, a sentence, or a term" (Woods, Column 4 Lines 48-62 and Column 7 Lines 13-25).

As per claim 13, Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation:

"wherein the document region characterized by the extraction scope comprises an article, a sentence or a term" (Wood, Column 4 Lines 48-62 and Column 7 Lines 13-25).

Claim 15 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 16 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 17 is essentially the same as claim 3 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 18 is essentially the same as claim 4 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 22 is essentially the same as claim 8 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 26 is essentially the same as claim 12 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 27 is essentially the same as claim 13 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform

operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same

reasons as applied hereinabove.

As per claim 35, Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation:

"wherein receiving the definition of the extraction rule further comprises receiving

a definition of a sort order in which extracts are to be sorted for output" (Wood, Column

11 Lines 23-26, i.e., *after which all of the **hit passages** that have been found are*

***sorted** by their net overall penalty;* Wood, Column 13 Lines 26-30, i.e., *At box 530, the*

*processor 20 fills the output buffer with the **sorted list of query hits**, in a procedure*

detailed in FIG. 5A and Section 2F below).

Claim 36 is essentially the same as claim 35 except that it set forth the claimed

invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media

containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform

operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same

reasons as applied hereinabove.

As per claim 37 Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation:

"wherein the distance comprises a numeric representation of the strength of the

relationship between the origin concept and the evaluated concept" (Copperman,

Paragraph 0060, i.e., *Each node in these derived groups captures a relevant*

relationship between and/or among concept nodes in the corresponding primary groups;

Paragraph 0061, i.e., *In one example, the primary groups can be conceptualized as*

vectors and each derived group can be conceptualized as a translation matrix between

two primary group vectors, as illustrated in the drawing of FIG. 6. In this example, the

individual elements within the translation matrix capture relationships between

corresponding concept nodes of the primary groups. In one example, the individual

*translation matrix elements are binary valued (**e.g., a "1" if the activity and object are***

related, and a "0" if no relevant relationship exists between the activity and

***object**). In another example, the individual matrix elements each take on a particular*

value (e.g., integer, float, etc.) indicating a strength assigned to the relationship. In a

further example, the individual matrix element values are normalized to a reference

value).

As per claim 38 Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation:

"wherein the relationship comprise one of "is a product of", "is a part of", or "has

part" (Wood, Column 5 Lines 37-44, i.e. *This operation also makes use of a semantic*

network of semantic entailment relationships 150 composed of a general purpose

*entailments database 160 of semantic entailment relationships (i.e., **relationships***

between a term or concept and other terms or concepts that entail or imply that

***term**) that hold between general words and concepts of English and/or some other*

natural language; Column 8 Lines 18-20, i.e., *Thus, "**bird**" entails "**animal**" and*

*"**plumage**" entails "**bird**";* Copperman, Paragraph 0054, i.e., *Because concept nodes*

*may as evidence several **synonyms**, the retrieved documents in play may not include*

the exact user query terms, but may instead include synonyms to such user query

terms; Copperman, Paragraph 0055, i.e., *The guided search terms present concepts*

that are related to the concepts in play; Copperman Paragraph 0057, i.e., *To further*

illustrate the above example, for a CRM content provider for guiding a customer of a

software package to appropriate documentation about its use, concept nodes A1, A2, . .

. , AN correspond to relevant activities (e.g., "backup," "install," etc.), concept nodes

O1, O2, . . . , ON correspond to those relevant objects that aren't more specifically

identified as products (e.g., "laser printer," "server," etc.), concept nodes S1, S2, . . . ,

SN correspond to relevant symptoms (e.g., "crash," "error," etc.), and concept nodes

P1, P2, . . . , PN correspond to products (which may include goods and/or services,

e.g., "WordPerfect," "Excel," etc.)).

As per claim 39, Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation:

"wherein the origin concept comprises at least one search term" (Copperman,

Paragraph 0132, i.e., *"network"* is both a search term and a origin concept).

Claim 42 is essentially the same as claim 37 except that it set forth the claimed

invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media

containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform

operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same

reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 43 is essentially the same as claim 38 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 44 is essentially the same as claim 39 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

7.   Claim 5, 6, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods in view of Copperman and further in view of Talib et al. (hereinafter "Talib", U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2001/0049674).

Referring claims 5, Woods in view of Copperman does not explicitly teach the limitation: "receiving a target score formula for determining the target score".

Talib teaches the limitation: "receiving a target score formula for determining the target score" (Talib, Paragraphs 0170-0171).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Woods in view of Copperman to add the

feature of employing a target score formula as taught by Talib to the method of Woods in view of Copperman so that, in the resultant method, the target rules would further comprise a target definition and a target score formula. One would have been motivated to do so in order to *provide users with a multiple-taxonomy, multiple category search engine that allows users to search for records* (Talib, Paragraph 0043).

Referring to claim 6, Wood in view of Copperman and further in view of Talib teaches the limitation:

"determining the target score comprises using the target sc ore formula" (Talib, Paragraph 0043).

Claim 19 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 20 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

8.   Claim 7, 10, 11, 14, 21, 24, 25, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Woods in view of Copperman and further in view of Fernley et

al. (hereinafter "Fernley")(U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0174101).

Referring to claim 7, Woods in view of Copperman does not explicitly disclose

the limitation: "comprises a gist defined as a vector of weighted concepts."

Fernley teaches the limitation "a gist defined as a vector of weighted concepts"

(Fernley, Paragraph 101, i.e., *The new summarizing method provides a phrase*

*signature comprising **an ordered set of weighted keywords** representing the `average*

of the phrases contained within the document`. It is believed that this method provides

*for each document, an indication of the major scope or ` **gist`** of its contents;* Note that

weighted keywords are weighted concepts; Also note Figure 1 of Fernley and

Paragraphs 102-0106, a method for obtaining vectors of weighted concepts is described

step by step).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Woods in view of Copperman to add the

feature of generating a gist of a document as taught by Fernley to the method of Woods

in view of Copperman so that, in the resultant method, the request for information would

comprise a gist defined as a vector of weighted concepts (a concept set or a gist or

both). One would have been motivated to do so in order to *provide a sufficiently specific*

method of document retrieval, particularly when applied to a set of large documents with

broad semantic content (Fernley, Paragraph 0012).

Referring to claim 10, Woods in view of Copperman and further in view of Fernley teaches the limitation:

"wherein the gist comprises a user-defined gist" (Fernley, Paragraphs 0100-0104). Note that in neural network learning rules, user feedback/input is always present. Therefore, Fernley's gist is user-defined.

Referring to claim 11, Wood in view of Copperman and further in view of Fernley is directed to the limitation:

"wherein the gist comprises a calculated gist of a document region" (Fernley, Paragraphs 0100-0104 and Paragraph 0011). Note that in neural network learning rules, user feedback/input is always present and Fernley's gist is calculated using neural network methods. Wood teaches extracting document regions. Therefore, Wood in view Fernley teaches a calculated gist of a document region.

Referring to claim 14, Wood in view of Copperman and further in view of Fernley is directed to the limitation:

"preprocessing the article, wherein preprocessing comprises:

"determining at least one concept associated with the article and determining a gist of the article" (Fernley, Paragraphs 0100-0104 and Paragraph 0011).

Claim 21 is essentially the same as claim 7 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 24 is essentially the same as claim 10 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 25 is essentially the same as claim 11 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 28 is essentially the same as claim 14 except that it set forth the claimed invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform

operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same

reasons as applied hereinabove.

9.   Claim 9, 23, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Woods in view of Copperman and further in view of Sacco

(hereinafter "Sacco", U.S. Patent Number 6763349).

Referring to claim 9, Woods in view of Copperman teaches the limitation "a

second concept" (as cited Wood in claim 8 above) but Woods in view of Copperman

does not explicitly disclose the limitation: "wherein the second concept comprises a

product of set operations on two or more other concepts."

On the other hand, Sacco teaches the limitation:

"wherein the second concept comprises a product of set operations on two or

more other concepts" (Sacco, Column 2 Lines 5-8 and Column 8, Lines 15 through

Column 3 Line 32).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Wood in view of Copperman to add the

feature of using set operations on concepts, as taught by Sacco, to the method of

Woods in view of Copperman so that, in the resultant method, the second concept

would be the product of set operations on two or more concepts. One would have been

motivated to do so in order to obtain *reduced taxonomy, which derived from the original*

taxonomy by pruning the concepts (Sacco, Column 2 Lines 5-8).

Claim 23 is essentially the same as claim 9 except that it set forth the claimed

invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media

containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform

operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same

reasons as applied hereinabove.

As per claim 40, Wood in view of Copperman and further in view Sacco teaches

the limitation:

"wherein the concept set further comprises at least one set operation" (Sacco,

Column 2 Lines 5-8 and Column 8, Lines 15 through Column 3 Line 32).

As per claim 41, Wood in view of Copperman and further in view of Sacco

teaches the limitation:

"wherein the set operation comprises one of "AND", "OR", and "NOT". (Sacco,

Column 8 Lines 25-35)

Claim 45 is essentially the same as claim 40 except that it set forth the claimed

invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media

containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform

operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same

reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claim 46 is essentially the same as claim 41 except that it set forth the claimed

invention as an article comprising one or more computer-readable data storage media

containing program code operable to cause one or more machines to perform

operations rather than a computer-implemented method and rejected for the same

reasons as applied hereinabove.

As per claim 47, Wood in view of Copperman and further in view Sacco teaches

the limitations:

"receiving, from a user, a request for information" (Woods, Figure 4, i.e., *Input*

search query 410; Woods, Column 5 line 67 through Column 6 line 1, i.e., *a search*

query phrase (consisting of one to many terms) is input) "that describes two or more

concept lists" (Wood in view of Copperman as applied to claim 1 and 8 above. Wood in

view of Copperman receives information describes two or more concept lists) "wherein

each concept list is defined by an original concept, a relationship between the original

concept and an evaluated concept, and distance representing a strength of the

relationship between the origin concept and the evaluated concept" (Copperman,

Paragraph 0132, i.e., *As an illustrative example, suppose that "TCP-IP" is offered as a*

related feature 835 in a user session where the Symptom concept node "can't

connect" and the Object concept node "network" have already been confirmed as

relevant to the user query. In this example, the ranking of "TCP-IP" with respect to other

displayed related features 835 is based on how often previous users selected the

various related features when "can't connect" and "network" were already confirmed as

concept nodes deemed relevant to the user session. In one implementation, each

related feature, such as "TCP-IP", includes a list of confirmed concept nodes with which

it has been previously presented. Each such confirmed concept node includes **an**

weight or **other indicator** including information about how often **the particular related**

feature was selected together with that particular confirmed concept node. For

example, **the related feature "TCP-IP" would include a weight for "can't connect"**

and "TCP-IP," another weight for "network" and "TCP-IP", and similar weights for

the other confirmed concept nodes with which the "TCP-IP" related feature 835

has previously been presented. In this example, the ranking and/or display of the

"TCP-IP" related feature 835 is based on such weights. Further description of suitable

use-based ranking techniques are described in the above-incorporated Copperman et

al. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/944,636; In the above example, "can't connect"

and "network" are origin concepts. TCP/IP is the evaluated concept. Distance/weights

between said concept nodes are illustrated Figure 2 of Copperman; Particularly note

Paragraph 0037-0038, Figure 6, Paragraph 0061 of Copperman which teaches how

said weights/relationships/distances are derived), "wherein the two or more concept lists

are combined using an operation to define a target definition that is to be detected"

(Sacco, Column 2 Lines 5-8 and Column 8, Lines 15 through Column 3 Line 32) "to

define a target definition that is to be detected" (Wood, Column 4 Lines 47-38, Column 5

Line 66 through Column 7 Line 57; Note that Woods in view of Copperman teaches two

or more concept lists);

"receiving a description of a document region targeted for extraction" (Wood,

Column 4 Lines 47-38);

"assessing a document" (Wood, Figure 4);

"based on the target definition and the document regions targeted for extraction"

(Wood, Column 4 Lines 47-38, Column 5 Lines 7-14, Column 5 Line 66 through Column

7 Line 57) "extracting one or more regions of the accessed document ; and making the

extracted regions available for output in response to the request for information" (Wood

Figure 4).

As per claim 48 Wood in view of Copperman and further in view of Sacco

teaches the limitation:

"wherein the origin concepts each comprises a lexical concept defined a by a

group of related words and relationships with related concepts" (Wood in view of

Copperman as applied to claim 1 and 8 above. Wood in view of Copperman receives

information describes two or more concepts) "wherein a concept defined through a

collection of related words" (Wood, Column 5 Lines 37-44, i.e. *This operation also*

makes use of a semantic network of semantic entailment relationships 150 composed of

a general purpose entailments database 160 of semantic entailment relationships (i.e.,

relationships between a term or concept and other terms or concepts that entail

or imply that term*) that hold between general words and concepts of English and/or*

some other natural language; Column 8 Lines 18-20, i.e., *Thus, "**bird**" entails "**animal**"*

*and "**plumage**" entails "**bird**";* Copperman, Paragraph 0054, i.e., *Because concept*

*nodes may as evidence several **synonyms**, the retrieved documents in play may not*

include the exact user query terms, but may instead include synonyms to such user

query terms; Copperman, Paragraph 0055, i.e., *The guided search terms present*

concepts that are related to the concepts in play; Copperman Paragraph 0057, i.e., *To*

further illustrate the above example, for a CRM content provider for guiding a customer

of a software package to appropriate documentation about its use, concept nodes A1,

*A2, . . . , AN correspond to relevant activities (e.g., **"backup," "install,"** etc.), concept*

nodes O1, O2, . . . , ON correspond to those relevant objects that aren't more

*specifically identified as products (e.g., **"laser printer," "server,"** etc.), concept nodes*

*S1, S2, . . . , SN correspond to relevant symptoms (e.g., **"crash," "error,"** etc.), and*

concept nodes P1, P2, . . . , PN correspond to products (which may include goods

and/or services, e.g., "WordPerfect," "Excel," etc.).

10.   Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods

in view of Copperman and further in view of Ukrainczyk et al. (hereinafter Ukrainczyk,

U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0022956).

As per claim 29, Woods in view of Copperman does not explicitly teach the

limitation: "wherein the origin concept further comprises a group of related words,

relationships with other concepts, the strengths of the relationships, and statistics

regarding the usage of the origin concept in a language".

Ukrainczyk teaches the limitation:

"wherein the origin concept further comprises a group of related words, relationships with other concepts, the strengths of the relationships, and statistics regarding the usage of the origin concept in a language" (Paragraphs 0030, i.e., *The matrix values are attributes of the relationship between features and concepts, including feature frequency data determined by calculating the number of times the feature occurred in documents tagged to that concept node (count), and assigning a value representative of the strength of association between the feature and the concept (weight)*). Note that said features are also concepts.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Woods in view of Copperman to add the feature of employing a group of related words, relationships with other concepts, the strength of the relationships, and statistics about the concept usage in a language, as taught by Ukrainczyk in the art of document extraction and classification, to the method of Woods in view of Copperman so that in the resultant method the concept will be defined by a group of related words, relationships with other concepts, the strength of the relationships, and statistics about the concept usage in language. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide *an effective method for classifying text* using *a statistical model* and also because frequency of terms, relationship among/between terms and strength of said relationships are commonly used in the art of document classification, document extraction and document clustering.

Response to Arguments

11.   Applicant's arguments filed on March 23, 2007 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argued that "*Neither Woods nor Copperman describe or suggest that such requests for information be received and responded to, especially where a concept list definition includes an origin concept, a relationship between the original concept and an evaluated concept, and a distance representing a strength of the relationship between the origin concept and the evaluated concept, as recited in claim 1 and 15*" (Applicant's argument page 11, first paragraph).

Examiner respectfully disagrees all of the allegations as argued. Examiner, in his previous office action, gave detail explanation of claimed limitation and pointed out exact locations in the cited prior art. Examiner is entitled to give claim limitations their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification. See MPEP 2111 [R-1] Interpretation of Claims-Broadest Reasonable Interpretation.

During patent examination, the pending claims must be 'given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.' Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541,550-51 (CCPA 1969).

In response it is pointed out that Wood in view of Copperman teaches "*such requests for information be received and responded to*" (Wood, Column 4 Lines 47-38,

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i.e., *windows onto a target document – i.e., regions in a document* and Column 5 Lines

7-14) and *"especially where a concept list definition includes an origin concept, a*

relationship between the original concept and an evaluated concept, and a distance

representing a strength of the relationship between the origin concept and the evaluated

concept" (Copperman, Paragraph 0132, i.e., *As an illustrative example, suppose that*

*"TCP-IP" is offered as a related feature 835 in a user session where **the Symptom***

***concept node "can't connect"** and **the Object concept node "network"** have already*

been confirmed as relevant to the user query. In this example, the ranking of "TCP-IP"

with respect to other displayed related features 835 is based on how often previous

users selected the various related features when "can't connect" and "network" were

already confirmed as concept nodes deemed relevant to the user session. In one

implementation, each related feature, such as "TCP-IP", includes a list of confirmed

concept nodes with which it has been previously presented. Each such confirmed

*concept node includes **an weight** or **other indicator** including information about how*

*often **the particular related feature** was selected together with that particular*

*confirmed concept node. For example, **the related feature "TCP-IP" would include a***

weight for "can't connect" and "TCP-IP," another weight for "network" and "TCP-

IP", and similar weights for the other confirmed concept nodes with which the

***"TCP-IP" related feature 835 has previously been presented.** In this example, the*

ranking and/or display of the "TCP-IP" related feature 835 is based on such weights.

Further description of suitable use-based ranking techniques are described in the

above-incorporated Copperman et al. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/944,636; In

the above example, "can't connect" and "network" are origin concepts. TCP/IP is the evaluated concept. Distance/weights between said concept nodes are illustrated Figure 2 of Copperman; Particularly note Paragraph 0037-0038, Figure 6, Paragraph 0061 of Copperman which teaches how said weights/relationships/distances are derived).

Applicant additionally argued that "*applicant respectfully submits that neither Woods nor Copperman would lead one of ordinary skills to receive and respond to requests for information from user that includes an origin concept, a relationship between the original concept and an evaluated concept, and a distance representing a strength of the relationship between the origin concept and the evaluated concept, as recited in claim 1 and 15*" (Applicant's argument page 12, last paragraph).

In response, it is pointed out that one of ordinary skills in the art would be led to combine the method of Woods and Copperman order to classify documents according to the most pertinent concept or concepts (Copperman, Paragraph 0006).

Applicant also argued that "*there is no reason to believe that user selected "related features" are, by themselves, definitions of a concept list*" (Applicant's argument, page 13 last paragraph).

In response, it is pointed that Copperman teaches concept lists that include an origin concept, a relationship between the original concept and an evaluated concept, and a distance representing a strength of the relationship between the origin concept and the evaluated concept" (Copperman, Paragraph 0132 as discussed in details above with respect to claim 1 and 15. In the above example, "can't connect" and "network" are origin concepts. TCP/IP is the evaluated concept. Distance/weights between said

concept nodes are illustrated Figure 2 of Copperman; Particularly note Paragraph 0037-

0038, Figure 6, Paragraph 0061 of Copperman which teaches how said

weights/relationships/distances are derived).

In addition, Applicant argued that *even if one of ordinary skill were to consider*

Coppperman's related features to be part of a single definition that included terms of the

initial search query, this single definition would still not be a concept list definition

(Applicant's argument, page 14, second paragraph).

In response, it is pointed out that Woods teaches receiving from a user one or

more concepts (set of concepts) as input for a request for information (Wood, Column 4

Lines 47-38, i.e., *windows onto a target document – i.e., regions in a document* and

Column 5 Lines 7-14). As such, the method of Woods comprises a target scope that

characterizes a document region to which the concepts are to be applied to. The

method of Wood also teaches determining a target score of the document regions of the

article, wherein the score represent how well the document regions relate to the

concepts that the user inputs as a query. Wood does teach a set of concepts defining

relationships among said concepts (Woods, column 5 lines 7-14, i.e., *semantic network*

of terms and concepts and *a variety of morphological, taxonomic, and semantic*

*entailment **relationships;** Woods*, column 5 lines 32-34, i.e., *relationships between*

more general and more specific terms). However, Woods does not explicitly teach

"(receiving, from a user, a request for information that includes) a definition of a concept

list comprising an origin concept, a relationship between the original concept and an

evaluated concept, and a distance representing a strength of the relationship between

the original concept and the evaluated. On the other hand, Copperman teaches concept

lists, as discussed in the response above. Therefore, Woods in view of Copperman

teaches an initial query that would include concept lists.

Applicant also argued that "*since elements and/or limitations recited in claims 1*

and 15 are neither described nor suggest by Woods and Copperman, one of ordinary

skill would not arrive at the recited subject matter even if Woods and Copperman were

combined" (Applicant's argument, page 14 last paragraph).

In response, it is pointed out that, as discussed above, Woods in view of

Copperman teaches all the elements and/or limitations of claims 1 and 15 and one of

ordinary skill would arrive at the recited subject matter if Woods and Copperman were

combined.

Lastly, applicant argued that "*Woods and Copperman neither describes nor*

suggest that a request for information that describes a combination of two or more

concept lists be received, as recited in claim 47" (Applicant's argument, page 15 last

paragraph).

In response, it is pointed out that Woods in view of Copperman and further in

view of Sacco teaches a request for information (Wood, Column 4 Lines 47-38, i.e.,

windows onto a target document – i.e., regions in a document and Column 5 Lines 7-

14) "that decries a combination of two more concept lists" (Copperman in view of

Sacco). Note that Copperman teaches concept lists and Sacco teaches combining

concepts using an operation (Sacco, Column 2 Lines 5-8 and Column 8, Lines 15

through Column 3 Line 32) to define a target definition that is to be detected (Wood,

Column 4 Lines 47-38, Column 5 Line 66 through Column 7 Line 57; Note that Woods in view of Copperman teaches two or more concept lists).

In view of the above, the examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims have been addressed in this Action. For the above reasons, Examiner believed that rejection of the last Office action was proper.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dennis Myint whose telephone number is (571) 272-

5629. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-5629.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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